FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 240 *11 December 1980*

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COPPPAL MEETING ON 'DEMOCRATIZATION' ENDS

PA101755 Panama City Matutino in Spanish 10 Dec 80 pp 1-A 8-A

["Panama Declaration" issued by the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties at the end of a meeting in Panama City on 9 December 1980]

[Text] A meeting of the president and vice presidents of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] was held today.

As on other occasions, the purpose of the meeting was to analyze the progress made in the effort to support the democratization processes in the Latin American and Caribbean areas, as well as to establish the bases for the organization's future activities.

One outstanding topic was the support that the conference gave to the democratic convergence organization of Uruguay in its efforts to encourage the Uruguayan people during the period of expectation prior to the 30 November referendum.

In this regard, COPPPAL convened a meeting on the eve of the opening of the 10th OAS assembly. At the meeting, attended by COPPAPAL, the Latin American section of Socialist International and the Latin American Human Rights Association, the situation which the Uruguayan people face was outlined. The heroic activity carried out by the opposition parties in that country contributed to the determination of the Uruguayan people and prevented the permanent establishment of the antidemocratic bases of the present regime.

Regarding the situation in El Salvador, the conference reiterated its condemnation of the widespread violations of human rights and its opinion that there must be a search for a political, democratic and popular solution to the situation in that country, with the exclusive participation of the Salvadorans themselves and respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention.

The victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in overthrowing the barbarous Somoza regime opened the way for a democratic reconstruction of Nicaragua. Since that country has been devastated by years of dictatorship and by the civil war and its consequence, this reconstruction requires the broadest support of all the peoples of the continent and the world. The democratic, pluralist and popular development of that country would constitute an important stimulus to the democratization of the Caribbean and all of Latin America.

The conference also announced its support for the full implementation and faithful observance of the agreements reached on the Panama Canal treaties.

The conference heard a report on the progress made toward the greater democratization of Brazil and the prospects of holding elections for governors and senators there in 1982, which will open a new path of life in that nation.

Similarly, the participants in the conference heard an up-to-date report on the situation in Bolivia. As a result, the conference resolved to reiterate its support for the legitimate government established by elections and to reject the coup d'etat. The conference clearly stated its position in this regard at its previous meeting in Quito, Ecuador.

In addition, the conference praised the conduct of the People's National Party of Jamaica and its leader Michael Manley who, as prime minister, presided over free and democratic elections despite the violence unleashed by the opposition. By this action and by respecting the adverse electoral results, he refuted the slanderous campaigns launched against his government by reactionary circles on the continent.

In the wake of these reports and the incidents which have occurred between the time of the last and the present COPPPAL meeting, the conference resolves:

I. To continue its international struggle for the defense and strengthening of the achievements made in the processes of democratization of certain countries which will serve as a foundation for the expansion of COPPPAL's goals in Latin America.

2. To maintain continuity for the benefit of COPPPAL's goals, which were outlined in previous meetings. These goals are more valuable now due to what is happening in Latin America and the world, the increase in popular struggles and the people's demands for democracy and decolonization on the continent. On this subject, it is felt that the time is right to stress the need to fight for the total independence of our nations, to defend jointly democracy and the legal and political institutions that guarantee the true and effective participation of the people in the political destiny of the nations, their development and their strength, and to support the Latin American people's struggles for their rights, without interference in their domestic affairs. This will strengthen the principle of self-determination, which is the foundation of any dignified and just relationship.

This COPPPAL meeting served to again prove the awareness of its participants on the crucial problems of each of our countries and people as well as our entire continent.

3. To continue to give support to all the organizations and political parties that are struggling for the democratization of their countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. To fully reaffirm the principles that the organization advocates and which are stated in its charter issued in Oaxaca, Mexico.

In analyzing the Latin American situation as 1981 approaches, we feel this is an opportune time to reaffirm the basic COPPPAL principles, which include the rejection of any foreign military intervention in the affairs of another country. The nonintervention and the regional right to self-determination are unyielding conquests of our countries and the Latin American people must unite in their defense in a decisive way.

In conclusion, the conference declares that the organization is open to a dialogue for the solution of the problems in the area but based on the independence and free determination of each of the countries to which the party members of this organization belong.

THREE-NATION BOUNDARIES, WATERS COMMISSION SET UP

PA051617 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala, Mexico and El Salvador have established an international boundaries and waters commission which will advise the governments of the three allied countries on their boundary problems, carry out research on fluvial and lacustrine waterflow and make decisions regarding construction in the border region.

The commission is composed of two groups: one Guatemalan and the other Mexican [as heard], each of which is headed by a commissioned engineer and assisted by technical, juridical and administrative personnel.

It was explained that the commission in Mexico is in charge of maintaining the land border, which was established under the boundary treaty of 1882, studying problems which occur as a result of changes in the border river channels and seeking the appropriate solutions and studying international fluvial waterflow to prepare proposals for the equitable use and exploitation of these waters for the benefit of both countries.

For its part, El Salvador is in charge of the maintenance of the border line set by the 1938 treaty, the demarcation, posting of signs and maintenance of the maritime boundary between Guatemala and El Salvador, the examination of problems caused by changes in the courses of border rivers and the study of fluvial and lacustrine waterflow for projects involving the use and exploitation of these waters.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES MILITARY CADETS

PY101327 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza made a speech yesterday during the graduation ceremony for 165 cadets at the Gualberto Villarroel military school.

General Garcia Meza pointed out that many friendly nations recognize the national reconstruction government and continue to give Bolivia moral and financial support. Others, however, remain blind and uncomprehending because of our only misdeed of having freed ourselves from authoritarian leftism which threatened to dissolve the country, he added.

The president said that it is difficult to govern and easy to criticize. He said that the things which were destroyed during many years are not rebuilt in a few months and we have called our government the armed forces national reconstruction government (?because) we intend to eradicate all that is bad and lay the foundations of a deep and lasting revival of the country.

General Garcia Meza also referred in his speech to the homage to liberator Simon Bolivar, which is to be rendered in a neighboring country within a few days. In this connection, he said: By obsessive blindness or fear, a neighbor is trying to exclude us from the great homage to the liberator on the 150th anniversary of his death. It is a gross error. Bolivar's glory does not belong to Colombia alone. It belongs to all America and particularly to Bolivia which the hero called his favorite daughter. We need not go to Bogota to render homage to the illustrious man who gave us his name, because Bolivar's memory is kept by the Bolivians through his noble heritage of freedom and [word indistinct], rather than through the battles of Carabobo and (Bombona).

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

PY101748 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 9 Dec (TELAM)--The elimination of all import duty exemptions, the reactivation of the construction sector and the guarantee for all private national and foreign investments were announced by President Luis Garcia Meza in Santa Cruz before businessmen of the region.

President Garcia Meza, who was accompanied by his wife Olga Cabrera and Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal, set as the only condition for the guarantee of private investments that strategic interests and national defense not be affected by the investments.

At the beginning of his speech on the economy, President Garcia said that the country is in a difficult situation of economic-financial deterioration originated by a selfish internal political and labor struggle and the anarchic action of international extremism.

He then explained to the businessmen the main objectives of the economic policy, such as the acceleration of economic growth through the rational use of resources.

He concluded by saying that the government will encourage all private initiative and announced the elimination of all import duty exemptions because they produce a heavy drain on the economy and low customs revenues.

The current customs policy provides for total or partial import duty exemptions for some inputs used by some protected industries of the national economy.

The announcement of the elimination of these measures which favor some sectors of the country's productive sector had been publicly outlined for the first time by the president himself at the fourth seminar of the American Chamber of Commerce in Bolivia and is in line with the elimination of subsidies--a criterion which has a prominent place in the spirit of the economic correctives planned by the current government.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PY110200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Dec (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo today stated that the total fulfillment of human rights entails the creation of an economic and social order capable of promoting the dignity and development of the human personality.

The Brazilian head of state made this statement in a message which he sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

President Joao Figueiredo emphasized in his message that human rights must guarantee without any discrimination the rights to work, to health, to education, to food, to maternity aid, and to aid in old age, thus giving concrete implementation to an essential portion of human rights and basic freedoms in today's world.

Human rights are a whole and none of them have priority above the others, the Brazilian president said. He added that the effective exercise of civil and political rights is closely related to compliance with economic and social rights, all of which will gain strength as countries develop economically and socially.

In conclusion, President Joao Figueiredo pointed out that Brazil is making ever growing efforts toward a more effective and true exercise and protection of the human rights of its citizens and that at the international level it cooperates, especially within the framework of the United Nations, to see that the objectives and ideals of the universal declaration of human rights are followed by all countries.

TWO MORE FEDERAL DEPUTIES RESIGN FROM PDS

PY110252 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Two federal deputies linked to Alacid Nunez, governor of Para State, notified Justice Minister Abi-Ackel that, as per agreement with 11 state deputies who are followers of Governor Nunez and who already left the PDS [Social Democratic Party], they will resign from the PDS today. After talking with the justice minister, Deputies Osvaldo Melo and Brabo de Carvalho came out with the impression the government intends to insist on bringing about a reconciliation between the two groups into which the PDS is divided in Ceara.

The three deputies from Ceara, who are followers of Senator Jarbas Passarinho, consider this case closed. The PDS regional president, Deputy Manoel Ribeiro, will travel to Belem tomorrow taking with him a list--which was prepared with Senator Jose Sarney--bearing seven names that will form the provisional regional executive commission of the PDS in Para. None of these names are of followers of Governor Alacid Nunez. Deputy Ribeiro will also take the necessary steps for holding regional and municipal conventions in Ceara St[illegible].

ARCHBISHOP DISCUSSES CHURCH, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

PY110236 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Dec 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Paulo Sergio Scarpa]

[Excerpts] Recife--The archbishop of Olinda and Recife, Dom Helder Camara, has asserted that at the present time no crisis exists between the government and the church in Brazil. It is his opinion that there is a crisis between the Brazilian clergy, which defends the rural worker and denounces human rights violations and a sector of the armed forces, which is interested in stimulating the penetration of foreign capital into the country because there exists an agreement between the economic and military powers."

It is the archbishop's opinion that the contacts that the justice minister is maintaining with a sector of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB] "is salutary, because it demonstrates that dialogue should be the ideal formula for the government and those who are governed to find a common ground for the benefit of the people itself. But this dialogue may not achieve anything because the problem adversely affects the current government format, which is lacking in representativity. A government which lets inflation surpass 30 percent, for me, is not governing, but is manipulated by other forces behind it."

According to Dom Helder, the sugarcane area of Pernambuco is under pressure from multinational enterprises that are interested in Proalcool [alcohol production program]. Owners of small rural properties, according to the archbishop, are not in a position to compete with the state's large alcohol distilleries which produce most of the country's alcohol. Finding it impossible to pay their bank loans, because the government is giving much more support to the building of alcohol distilleries than to the agricultural sector for the planting of sugarcane, these small landowners have found two solutions: either they rent out their land to make possible increased cane production, and then divide the profits, thus at least staying in business or they sell their land to the multinationals.

According to Dom Helder, it would be interesting for the large distillery owners if the church in Brazil could be, today, the same type of church that it was 5 decades ago, "a silent and cautious church which mainly fought sin, especially sexual sins. After the second Vatican council, the church reformulated its social policy, placing more emphasis on fighting other types of sin, such as social injustice, the violation of human and labor rights." This new action of the church, according to Dom Helder, was not assimilated by the large landowners of Pernambuco, "the most radical in the country."

"The church's mission is to evangelize. This means to look after the spiritual side of man without forgetting the material side. The church has the obligation of giving man stimulus and value, especially the humble, those who are forgotten within a slow-moving development process. In the struggle for capital, the one who has no way to defend himself is always the one who is hurt. The question is not branding us as communists, subversives or Marxists. It is very easy to launch a campaign of defamation."

Moreover, the archbishop acknowledges that there are flaws in the evangelization method being used by the church, much more in those who apply the method than in the method itself. He says that the church in Brazil acts through pastoral letters, and mainly emphasizing the creation and actions of rank and file ecclesiastical communities [comunidades eclesiais de base--CEB], which have the role of rallying the population. "It is through the CEB that man makes contact with his fellowman, that he learns to discuss his problems and find a way to resolve them. And it is also through the CEB that the common man can find stimulus and self esteem."

Dom Helder says that he can detect three types of crises within the CEB, warning that if such crises can be overcome "the CEB will provide ever-increasing stimulus for their actions." The first crisis is over the definition of the CEB itself and their role in society--taking the work of Father Beto during the ABC strike [Sao Paulo metalworkers strike]--as an example--is "something that must be reassessed;" the second one is caused by the infiltration of the church's evangelizing process by "strange elements;" and the third one is caused by the influence of partisan groups within the CEB. Dom Helder did not want to identify the political parties of those who operate in or use the CEB for their partisan ends.

As for the question of partisan groups in the CEB, Dom Helder recalled that during his visit to Brazil, Pope John Paul II preached that the church should not meddle in partisan politics, "but the pope defended the church's right and duty to engage in the grand politics of looking after the people to help them overcome barriers, gain their rights and improve their standard of living."

SPOKESMAN DETAILS CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO USSR

PY091606 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 2

[By correspondent Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpts] Moscow--A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman stated yesterday that the Brazilian congressional delegation that is expected in this city next week will be received "with the expectation of developing bilateral relations in every field of mutual interest and within the principles of peaceful coexistence that must guide the relations between countries with different social structures."

The spokesman, a member of the ministry's Latin America department, who asked not to be identified, revealed some details of the program that the Brazilian delegation will carry out in Moscow and other cities. Headed by Deputy Flavio Marcillo, the congressional delegation will deplane at the Sheremetyevo airport, which was constructed for the Olympics, from an Air France flight that is expected to arrive at 1515 on Monday.

The visit will last from 8 to 18 December and will include a classic night at the Bolshoi Theater; a trip through Leningrad and Moldavia in the north and Georgia in the south, including fairs and visits to factories and industrial complexes; a visit to the Kremlin office where Lenin worked; and an Aeroflot flight to Berlin at the beginning of the return trip.

The names of the Soviet representatives that have up to now been officially included in the list of contacts with the Brazilians does not reach the level that was offered to the delegation of USSR parliamentarians that visited Brasilia and other cities. But the program, according to what has been reported, can be adjusted to attend to the interests of the two parties.

The initial delegation selected to receive the Brazilians includes a member of Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's group of advisers who visited Brazil, (Aleksandrov or Vasiliy Akulinstev); the director of the state bank, Alkhimov; a member of the Supreme Soviets Foreign Affairs Committee; and a representative from the Latin America Department.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the USSR sees Brazil as a country that is undertaking "an important role in Latin America and the world. It has become more active in international politics, and has found various common positions with the USSR when important points regarding a relaxation of tensions, disarmament, decolonization or the Middle East are debated."

It is also his opinion that the visit of the congressmen will contribute toward "another step in the process of developing the understanding that exists between the two parties, which in turn can contribute toward a relaxation of tensions in the world and in America."

He stressed that the discussion of bilateral business deals and interests does not need "artifical encouragement" and that the two parties are "actively and favorably" studying their possibilities.

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO ON MILITARY DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

PY101551 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 p 14

[Text] Two factors will condition the resumption of the military dialogue between Brazil and the United States: President-elect Reagan's behavior as related to Brazil after he has assumed office and the definition of new bases for cooperation in the military field.

In the military sector, the impression can be observed that Reagan is a man who envisages the good prospects for closer relations in every sector between the two countries. "But we need to know the president," a general observed.

Between what has been announced to date regarding Reagan's projects and ideas and what he will say on the day he assumes his position will not cause very much surprise because Itamaraty, the Brazilian military observers in Washington, Reagan's advisers and influential members of the U.S. establishment [given in English]--many of whom are Brazil's old acquaintances (Vernon Walters, Willian Rogers, Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller)--have exchanged more than enough ideas and information to outline a panorama of the immediate future. What appears to raise some questions in the military sector is what type of congress will Reagan govern with.

The ample Republican majority and the control that it will have over the Senate's committees is a feature that is considered to be fairly positive, and even fundamental, for Reagan to develop his military policy and foreign financial aid. But this feature is not considered as a guarantee that Reagan will govern in complete harmony with Congress or with sufficient support for the approval of the basic projects of the platform he presented when he was a candidate for the White House.

The armed forces agree with the rationale that is frequently developed by Itamaraty which states that U.S. foreign policy is like a giant aircraft carrier in the sense that it cannot make any brusque changes in its course. Carter was warned about this feature by his closest advisers when he was elected president, but he did not listen to them. Reagan has observed Carter's failure.

The human rights policy, for example, has initially been absorbed in its essence, but not in its form, by Brazil. The same can be said with regard to Carter's pressure against the nuclear accord that was signed between Brazil and the FRG. The Geisel government was ready to listen to Carter's reasons, but not to admit the ostensible pressure implemented by Carter, either publicly or through its emissaries. This was the reason why, days after the visit made by Assistant Secretary Warren Christopher, Brazil decided to revoke the cooperation agreement in the military field that was signed between Brazil and the United States in 1952, using as an argument that it was obsolete.

Some members of the armed forces have observed that the relations between the two countries were excellent when Nixon and Ford were in the White House, but that this was not the case when the Democrats were a majority in Congress.

The second conditioning factor for the resumption of the military dialogue between the two countries--the definition of new bases for cooperation in the military field--is based on the need of the two countries to adapt to the changes that have occurred in this sector. Brazil has now become an exporter of weapons and, based on this fact, it has new interests and commitments on the international market. On the other hand, the country has been able to reduce considerably its dependency regarding certain military items, in addition to having modernized its military teaching.

The naming of a brigadier general as Brazil's military attache to Washington at the beginning of this year (after the military agreement was revoked the highest rank permitted that post was that of a colonel) is an indication of the willingness of the Figueiredo government to reestablish a more substantial dialogue with the United States in the military field. With a completely renewed army high command next year this rapprochement could be consolidated in "realistic terms" and the starting point could be the proposal of a new U.S. policy toward Brazil that recently was drafted by the Brazil-U.S. relations committee, which is sponsored by the center of Brazilian studies of the John Hopkins University and by the center for inter-American relations. The armed forces have taken note of item 2 which states that "the United States must be willing to communicate with Brazil regarding our prospects in the matter of world and hemispheric security and to facilitate the contacts between members of the armed forces of the two countries.

OFFICIAL SAYS GRAIN CROP TO REACH 56 MILLION TONS

PY110118 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to (Pedro Moura Maia), secretary general of the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry, the grain crop for this year will reach 56 million tons. He disclosed this information at the opening ceremony of the seminar on training needs for personnel of Porto Alegre cooperatives.

According to (Pedro Moura Maia), the 1980 grain crops are bound to surpass the one obtained last year by 4 or 5 million tons.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES NEW NUCLEBRAS SUBSIDIARY

PY111130 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The Nuclebras nuclear plant building company (NUCON) will handle only the management of the construction of Brazilian nuclear plants, according to the statute of the company which has been approved by President Figueiredo and was published yesterday in the "Official Gazette."

Project engineering and site engineering of each building will be handled by Nuclebras Engineering, Inc (NUCLEN), another subsidiary of Nuclebras. The purchasing of this national and foreign equipment will be conducted by Nuclebras, which will supply them to NUCON through specific contracts.

According to its statute, NUCON will be charged with delivering each plant on a "ready-for-use" basis, that is, after putting each of the plants through the preoperative phase. NUCON will be directly involved in the construction of the plants, for which it will have to subcontract with specialized enterprises.

The statute of the new enterprise, which was created by presidential decree on 23 October, sets its corporate capital at 10 billion cruzeiros represented by 10,000 shares priced at 1 million cruzeiros each. Half of these shares will be ordinary and the other half preferential stock, that is, without the right to vote.

In line with its statute, 51 percent of NUCON's ordinary shares, that is, the ones which give a right to vote, will be held by the Nuclebras. This will apply to the initial underwriting of shares for 500 million cruzeiros and to any further issuance of shares.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRANSPORT LOAN--The Brazilian transportation minister has reported that Japan has granted a $150 million loan to be used for the improvement of the Brazilian urban railroad service. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that the Brazilian trade balance deficit this year will reach $3 billion. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Dec 80 PY]

FAST-RIPENING BEANS DEVELOPED--The national rice and beans research center in Goiania, state of Goias, has developed 10 varieties of fast-ripening beans that can be harvested within 60 to 75 days after their planting. The current bean variety being planted in Brazil requires 90 days to mature. [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Dec 80 PY]

OCCUPIERS LEAVE SALVADORAN EMBASSY PEACEFULLY

PA110115 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Station reporter Ramiro Carrillo has the following report from the Salvadoran Embassy in Quito:

The Salvadoran Embassy was peacefully abandoned a few minutes ago by the groups who occupied it approximately 8 hours ago to call on the Ecuadorean Government to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador.

Prior to the departure of the occupiers from the embassy, a committee, including representatives of the National Union of Journalists, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with Struggling Peoples, the Economic Committee for Defense of Human Rights, and other organizations, went to the embassy to guarantee the peaceful clearing of the diplomatic mission following a request from the embassy to the police.

Following a conference with the occupiers of the embassy, they left without reprisals of any kind, heading toward the northern part of the city in three vehicles.

Meanwhile, inside the embassy, Ambassador Dr Manuel Calderon briefly said he had not felt nervous as his stay in Great Britain for some years had taught him the typical British coolness. He said the occupiers had not allowed him to contact his superiors or Ecuadorean Government officials, only permitting communication with relatives.

After the clearing of the embassy, we were able to obtain statements from members of the committee that worked out the clearing out of the embassy. The committee was headed by Fernando Maldonado, well-known leftwing political leader, who said:

[Begin recording] I believe this spontaneous, peaceful, symbolic occupation of the Salvadoran Embassy this morning by peasants, mothers and youths, on the occasion of another anniversary of the signing of the human rights declaration, was carried out to call attention to the dramatic situation affecting the Salvadoran people.

Reports released today by international news agencies on the imminent fall of the dictatorship are cause for rejoicing to all those throughout Latin America and the world who have learned of the repression against that sister nation by the dictatorship. For that reason the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity, the Economic Committee for Defense of Human Rights and the National Union of Journalists offered their services to achieve the peaceful clearing of the embassy, as you have just witnessed. The Ecuadorean people support the breaking of relations with that regime so that the Ecuadorean Government may continue leading a regional and continental movement to isolate that regime, amply repudiated by national and international opinion. [end recording]

ALFARIST RADICAL FRONT WINS LOCAL ELECTIONS

PA081619 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Surprising many people, the Alfarist Radical Front did very well in the local elections yesterday. This completed the country's democratic process with the election of the provincial councilmen and cantonal aldermen, who will replace the local authorities appointed by the previous dictatorship. According to partial, unofficial reports, the People's Democracy-Christian Democratic Union [DP-UDC] was in second place, while the Democratic Left [ID] was third.

This was the first time that the DP-UDC had participated in local elections, while the ID had won second place in the 1979 elections.

ROYO COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PAI01244 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Report by special correspondent Jose Hernandez in Tegucigalpa]

[Excerpt] The president of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo called a new conference to explain his views regarding the present Central American situation.

The Panamanian president said that Panama would vigorously and thoroughly reject a United States intervention in El Salvador. He added that Panama, as member of the UN Security Council, would reject any act of intervention, illustrating his explanation with the assertion that Panama does not agree with either USSR intervention in Poland or U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

Clearly agreeing with recent statements made by Spanish political leader Felipe Gonzalez in the United States, Dr Royo voiced fear that there could be a maneuver by the superpowers to map out their respective territories and swap cards regarding two countries' Poland and El Salvador.

Regarding what could be a new, modern-day version of the Tordesillas Treaty [of 7 June 1494 by which the world discovered by Christopher Columbus was distributed between the two maritime powers, Spain and Portugal], Royo was emphatic when he pointed out that we Latin Americans, and Central Americans, could never lend ourselves to a game of this kind between the two superpowers.

On the problem of El Salvador, from an overall regional view, Royo said it is not a political-legal problem, but a problem of social change. Central America demands change. The ultraleft must understand this, because there can be moderate changes that can satisfy these popular needs without having to stage an ultraleftist revolution that could lead people to a communism which, in President Royo's opinion, would be a failure.

In President Royo's opinion, however, it is not only the ultraleft that should understand, but also the ultraright which often takes the position that everything that is not capitalism has to be communism and that social changes must be avoided at all costs.

President Royo concluded by asserting that Central American peace can only be achieved when the ultraleft and the ultraright change their attitude and the governments take the course of social change.

TORRIJOS ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN FOREIGN POLICY

PA071555 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Dec 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] While article 277 of the constitution--giving all governmental powers to the "maximum leader of the revolution"--was in effect, our foreign relations centered on the negotiation of the canal treaties and were, at least, aimed at objectives of interest to Panama. At the end of the period when the powers granted by article 277 were effective, the administration of our foreign policy became the business of the president of the republic and the foreign minister. However, despite Torrijos' retreat, his whims are still stronger than our laws. Thus, we see Panama involved in risky international adventures and the center of conspiracies against countries with which the Panamanian Government has normal diplomatic relations. Interventions in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Uruguay, El Salvador and Argentina prove that, far from limiting himself to his duties, the National Guard commander is still in charge of the country's foreign policy and thus, on his own, is involving Panama in all sorts of interventions in the internal affairs of other countries. As long as there is this lack of respect between the institutions in charge of the country's affairs and as long as there are persons who can do what they please with public power, we cannot have the authentic democratic freedom the country needs so much.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON CONTINUING CRISIS

Majano Interviewed

PA110020 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1350 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador; place not given--live]

[Text] My thanks to Radio Sonora and the Inter-Central American Radio organization for giving me this opportunity to send a greeting to the Salvadoran people and to the Central American people in general at this particular moment when the peace treaty between our country and Honduras will be formalized in that country. This ceremony has our humble backing. It has been a great source of joy for us. The peace treaty between our two nations is a source of harmony. This harmony will also affect the other Central American countries and this is a source of satisfaction that encourages the common political destiny of all the countries of the area, since in the past we have been a political factor and I believe that in the future we will [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Question] Colonel, we have a question to open this special interview for Radio Cadena Sonora and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization. Why are you, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, and Dr Antonio Morales Ehrlich in El Salvador instead of going to Honduras for the exchange of the documents of the Honduran-Salvadoran general peace treaty?

[Answer] I cannot give you a specific answer, because Dr Morales Ehrlich is not here, but I tell you why I am not there. Frankly speaking, considering the very embarrassing and nebulous situation that I am in these days--when I have been unofficially told that there has been a decision to dismiss me from the government--and since I have not had any direct communication with the government junta and I have not received an invitation to attend, I decided to wait for further clarification before participating in any official event.

However, I want to reiterate that the peace treaty with Honduras has my support and that it is a source of great satisfaction for me. I would also like to send a special greeting to the Honduran people, whom I appreciate very much. As I said in my speech of 15 November, this peace treaty is an example for all of us of what can be done when there is the will to reach an understanding. Also, the blood ties between the people of Honduras and the people of El Salvador are very strong and this makes us really feel like brothers, that we have the same blood. Thank you.

[Question] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. What is the problem that exists between the members of the junta of the revolutionary government and Colonel Majano?

[Answer] I have never had that question put to me in quite that way. The way you have posed it is very interesting. My situation in the government has been interpreted in various ways. My work has been for the benefit of others--I want to make this very clear--for the benefit of the armed forces, thinking of a better and adequate future for the armed forces, for the sake of full identification with the people of El Salvador, with the humble people of the country, who have been abandoned in the past. Naturally, I believe that this completely legitimizes the action of the armed forces and its pattern of conduct. I have also worked for the benefit of others, thinking in terms of social and economic reforms aimed at an equitable distribution of the national wealth and also a political reform that must be carried out simultaneously. This political reform is basically for the purpose of establishing an understanding among all the forces in the country. This is what was stated on 15 October. I have committed myself to that cause, not as a personal commitment, but as a commitment to the other comrades in arms who think likewise and with the people also. Therefore, I believe we have the obligation to remain loyal to the political position stated on 15 October, because it provides for solving problems by attacking the root of the problems the country has faced for many years.

As part of this process, the experience we have had has helped us structure mechanisms the country has needed to carry forth this governmental project. This is a collegium government where the members may have different points of view and even--why not say it--different interests.

Of course, I believe that what the 15 October project was about should not be forgotten. We must all contribute to the realization of that project. The 15 October project has maintained a political outlet for the country and this common objective must be aided. This way, differences of opinion can be overcome.

I want to state that until now, following this work plan, we have been solving differences of opinion. Decisions have been made as a group, but at this moment we have probably reached unsurmountable problems that have provoked the present crisis. Personally, I have no substantial differences with the other members of the government, theoretically speaking. However, the events of the past few days have made it evident--it is painful to say this, but this is the right moment to do so--that there are sectors, rightist minority groups inside and outside the government, that have been pushing hard and maneuvering in various ways to force my withdrawal from the government.

This forces me to emphasize my loyalty to the cause established on 15 October as a response to the type of pressure and maneuvers that have been carried out. The pressure and the maneuvers have resulted in the type of difficulties and differences that are visible these days in the form of the crisis you have mentioned.

[Question] Thank you very much, Colonel. The following question from Cadena Sonora and the OIR stations of Central America is: What is Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano's position regarding his presumed removal from the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] To answer this question in specific terms, I wish to emphasize that this is, as I told you a few moments ago, a maneuver by groups interested in this removal. These are individuals who have been maneuvering for several days, taking advantage of their position in the government--from which they have been able to influence the other institutions--to cause a deviation in the [revolutionary] process.

There have been maneuvers, such as pressure exerted on those who support me, distortions of my political position with ill intentions and even attacks, not only against me, but also against officers who have shown absolute loyalty toward the 15 October cause.

On a recent occasion when my withdrawal was suggested and pressure was exerted to bring it about at the initiative of those people, they initially influenced the opinion of the armed forces officers and they also misled the people, and in this way there has been a progression of events until the decision to remove me from the government was reached. I understand that this decision was reached either Monday or Tuesday or last week.

Subsequently, there has been an attempt to justify this decision that had already been reached and they have resorted to some type of election or referendum within the armed forces, fraudulently and after influencing the opinion of the officers. In this manner, they sought to justify a measure that had been decided on previously.

I wish to emphasize that this justification which is being presented to the people is fraudulent; it is trumped up and it is a distortion of the truth and, naturally, this is a ploy to mislead the public and it is dangerous to the country's stability. I consider this maneuver illegal.

[Question] Thank you, Colonel. We continue this special interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a command and staff graduate. Our next question: Colonel Majano, are you willing to accept any decision reached regarding your withdrawal from the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] With regard to this question, I wish to state the following: My first reaction on becoming aware of this pressure being exerted in the country has been to return here to El Salvador as soon as possible, since I was abroad when I heard the news, to answer directly any charge made against me. That has been my first position.

I also wished to explain to the public all of my actions within the government to show that there is no question regarding my conduct and thus be able to better clarify matters and to better define things so that the people might be duly informed.

Later, once a decision of this type is reached, I believe that it is the duty of all Salvadorans to continue to help--now that the country needs us--to contribute our efforts to the finding of an adequate solution to the present crisis. I can do this in a different status--as a citizen. Thus I feel that it is my duty to contribute my efforts to the country to bring about this solution. In general, as I have told you previously, I feel that the procedure and actions followed to obtain my dismissal are illegal.

[Question] Colonel Majano, do you believe that external pressure was exerted to bring about this decision to expel you from the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] I do not believe so in this case. The internal situation, the detailed problem that we are facing here should be solved by us Salvadorans. Any problem that exists in El Salvador should be confronted by us according to our own abilities. From this viewpoint, it could also be felt that it is necessary for all domestic forces of the country to try to participate in the search for a solution to the crisis that the country in general faces.

I feel this way because there is enough maturity and awareness to allow us to find a formula for solving this complicated set of problems that we are facing.

I also believe that it is necessary for some political plan to be implemented henceforth, a large-scale government measure, such as the reorganization that has been mentioned, which should involve the participation of the active forces in the country, since we have enough judgment and maturity to be able to choose our paths and to achieve harmony and understanding among ouselves.

As I said, any plan that is developed without the participation of the country's active forces is doomed to failure, because it would be carried out backstage, as we say here, or behind the people's backs, as they say in the street term.

That would be my opinion. I do not believe that any foreign force is involved in my personal problem, but it would also be worthwhile to mention that any friendly country that wishes to help El Salvador should do so in the role of intermediary, an arbiter trying to avoid the consequences of an internal confrontation here and trying to prevent a conflict or avoid destruction or worse.

[Question] In the event Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano is separated from the revolutionary government junta--you officially said that up to now this has not occurred--in the event this were to occur, officially, what would Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano do?

[Answer] In the event this were to occur, I would continue to remain loyal, steadfastly loyal, to our armed institution and to our fatherland, thinking of the noble objectives and interests that they represent. Additionally, particularly because of our present situation, I would always be willing to contribute my efforts to finding a political solution that would either put a stop to this informal conflict that we are presently experiencing or diminish its effects. After all, the Salvadoran people deserve a better fate. At this time, I would like to repeat--although it is difficult for me to say it, but it is a reality--that our people deserve a better fate. They deserve another destiny. They have been subjected to uncertainty, to conflict and, why not say it, have been living a nightmare.

It is necessary for this process to continue, correctly and well oriented. If this requires removing the obstacles hindering the proper development of this process, then it is necessary for the Salvadoran people to unite and to understand who their true enemies are, so as not to get them mixed up. The people must unite and try to remove those obstacles because, otherwise, this situation is going to lead us to a greater number of victims. This is a fate that our country does not deserve because it has always struggled and wants to establish a new, just and balanced society.

[Question] Thank you, Colonel. If you have any special message for the peoples of El Salvador and Central America, our microphone is at your disposal in this interview over Radio Cadena Sonora and the stations of the OIR network.

[Answer] Yes. I think this is an opportune occasion to call the Salvadoran people to reflection. Violence does not bring anything new. This is one important thing they can reflect upon. I would also like to remind our people that economic and social improvement are things that we have always desired, and that all of us must contribute our greatest efforts to achieving this goal.

We are living in a historic period and will have to overcome the situation in which we lived in the past. We all chose this path. The people have been struggling for it for many years and have brought social maturity to other Salvadorans who in one way or another have a patriotic duty to help.

On 15 October, I made a well-defined proposal on the solution that is being sought, which promotes a process such as the one we are experiencing. A more just situation is needed. Therefore, all we Salvadorans must at this time take well-defined positions so that this process can be effective.

We should not be indifferent to the grief of other Salvadorans, because sooner or later this grief might knock at our own door, bringing rain to our families.

To the brother peoples of Central America: We know that you are deeply interested in the destiny of our country, and we ask you to contribute your guidance and efforts so that we can find that internal harmony that we need so much.

To conclude, I would like to state very clearly that my basic aim has been to serve my country and not to enjoy a government post. I have never sought political posts. My main motive has been to help the country because I know that there are great needs and there is much work to be done to achieve a new, just and balanced society. Once again, [I would like to state that] my political position on how to achieve this objective was broadly and clearly defined on 15 October. From that time on I have tried to explain it, point by point, so that there would be no confusion regarding my political positions, which have been purposely distorted. That is all I have to say, and I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to the Salvadoran and Central American peoples over Radio Cadena Sonora.

Gutierrez, Duarte Comment

PA101728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, hinted here today that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano will be ousted from the junta on Monday. Gutierrez revealed that the armed forces had confirmed the unity of command on Saturday and ordered him to discuss and negotiate with the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party (PDC) regarding a reorganization of the government junta and a solution to the problem of violence.

"I was ordered to cut out the cancer of the infiltration even within the government junta itself and by 15 December we hope to have a solution," Gutierrez said.

The three members of the government junta, who are in Tegucigalpa today to attend the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, spoke at a breakfast for newsmen.

Gutierrez explained that his country's army had realized that "there cannot be two generals or orders and counterorders. One cannot live with a lack of discipline and it is necessary to seek lost values such as unity of command, authority and discipline." Gutierrez noted that the armed forces have suffered most "because of insubordiantion and there has also been interference at the government level that we wish to correct by defining objectives, in order to make the government more effective."

"We hope to accomplish all this," he reiterated, "before 15 December, although our results are also subject to correction if we achieve a new structure with a single leader in the army and in the government."

The independent, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, and the Christian Democrat, Jose Napoleon Duarte, also spoke, but none of the three indicated positively whether or not Majano was already out of the junta, as has been learned unofficially.

Duarte said: "Majano and Gutierrez are the army representatives in the government junta. Either of them could withdraw from the junta by order of the armed forces."

He also said that "last May the armed forces decided that its commander in chief is Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez because it needs unity of command. A short while ago, it reaffirmed that decision." He said Gutierrez gave an order and Majano gave a counter-order, "even after the armed forces had made its decision and the same thing has occurred administratively in the government." Duarte said that this situation cannot be allowed, "because it aggravates the Salvadoran political problem. There is resistance and the chances for order are exhausted."

He noted that the leftists are on the line of battle and the rightists are not, "but both extremes are at war with the armed forces and the revolutionary government. That is why a reorganization of the junta is necessary."

He added that "it is not possible for there to be two presidents or five presidents in a government, because it could not function and it needs to function." He also reiterated that "anyone can leave the junta. Majano is a commander and a member of the military high command, but he is not the supreme commander. He is an officer who must obey orders."

He noted that he and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich are the PDC representatives in the government and that the party can change them, just as the armed forces and the PDC can decide to change the independent representative.

He later explained that the PDC and the armed forces are studying "the reorganization of the junta, in order to overcome the political crisis by achieving unity in the government and political discipline in a country in which social upheaval has caused a crisis."

Duarte described as unfounded speculation the report that Majano's ouster from the junta is due to his liberal position and his statements abroad to the effect that the armed forces has been infiltrated by the rightwing. "The thing is," he said, "that we must correct defects. We must seek a single leader for the government or something more functional than five presidents."

He said the armed forces and the PDC are studying five alternative ways for restructuring the government junta. One option would be to leave only one president of the republic, with the other junta members being named as ministers of the presidency. Another solution would be to reduce the junta by one or two members or to leave a single person as the military and administrative head. "However, all this is still being studied and depends on the evolution of the political problem," he added.

Gutierrez, when asked if the suspension of U.S. military aid had any effect on the Salvadoran Army, replied, "None." He explained that "we have not received any of the $5.2 billion approved for this year, and it had been allocated for transportation and communications equipment."

He also added, "That aid is not a gift. Military men the world over know that equipment is purchased on credit. Aid is minimal and does not influence a military victory." He emphasized that "in any case, the suspension of the aid is temporary, until the United States gets the true information about what happened in the case of the four U.S. nuns who were killed in San Salvador."

For his part, Duarte rejected all foreign interference in the solution of the problems that are strictly within the purview of Salvadorans and commented on statements made by Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, to the effect that the policy being followed for the solution of the Salvadoran problem is not ideal.

"No ambassador should interfere in the domestic affairs of the peoples before whom he is accredited," Duarte said. "One can accept advice and suggestions from him and thank him for seeking a way for his country to help another country, but any direct, interventionist action by him must be rejected."

Gutierrez also denied that the Marxist agitation in his country is due to hunger, the economic crisis, unemployment and the lack of education and good health.

"Those things exist in all the countries of the world, even in those which call themselves developed," he said." Marxism is a political problem and in my country it is encouraged by Cuba, which trains and arms the guerrillas. That is indeed intervention and we are repelling it."

BOMB PLANTED ALONG ROUTE OF U.S. DELEGATION

PA101355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] An attempt against the life of William Bowdler was uncovered in El Salvador. He was to be blown up with 40 sticks of dynamite.

The dynamite was deactivated after being removed from a stretch of Santa Ana Highway along which the U.S. delegation, which is in El Salvador investigating the assassination of four U.S. nuns, was due to pass. The delegation is made up of William Rogers and William Bowdler, both assigned to the State Department.

The delegation, which was to pass along that highway, did not take that route at the last minute. Later, eight explosive devices, consisting of a total of 40 sticks of dynamite, were found on the highway.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS U.S. EXECUTIVE KIDNAPPED

PA101940 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Dec (LATIN)--Clifford Bevens, a U.S. executive, was kidnapped by a group of unidentified persons, apparently leftwing extremists, a government spokesman confirmed today.

The kidnapping of Bevens, the 55-year-old manager of the Ginsa Tire Co, a subsidairy of the U.S. Goodyear Tire Manufacturing Company, has been denied up to now by police sources.

Rolando Archila, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, confirmed the kidnapping by stating that "it is a new incident which must be repudiated and condemned by all Guatemalans."

According to the official, a group of some 13 to 15 armed persons wearing uniforms similar to those of the police appeared Sunday at the Bevens home in the southern sector of the capital. Five of them entered his apartment and made off with him, without encountering any great resistance from his wife, a police source reported.

Newspaper stories, not confirmed by the police, state today that the kidnappers reportedly will demand $10 million for Bevens' release.

The kidnapping fits the framework of political violence that has shaken this country and which has caused hundreds of deaths this year.

$10 Million Ransom Demanded

PA110423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Reliable sources stated today that the kidnappers of the president of Ginsa, a tire factory, are supposedly demanding a $10 million ransom for his release. The Ginsa president is 55-year-old Clifford Bevens, a U.S. citizen.

The kidnappers took Bevens from his home here on Sunday while pretending to be policemen. It has been reported that the kidnappers have contacted the businessman's relatives and demanded the ransom but Bevens' relatives have refused to provide any information on the case and for this reason the kidnappers have not been identified.

For the past year Bevens has been managing the tire factory Gran Industria de Neumaticos, Sociedad Anonima, Ginsa, a subsidiary of Goodyear, of Akron, Ohio. Ginsa is one of two tire factories operating in the Central American Region as part of the integration plan of the region.

The Guatemalan police today searched vehicles in the suburbs of this capital as part of a broad operation to find Bevens.

This year, leftist Guatemalan guerrillas kidnapped the president of Cindal-Nestle, Jose A. de Lima, from Mexico, who was released after the payment of a high ransom, the amount of which was not reported.

HONDURAS

REPORTAGE ON TREATY RATIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Salvadoran Delegation's Arrival

PA091647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1618 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Only three members of the Salvadoran Government junta arrived in Honduras today for the exchange of peace treaty ratification documents between the two countries tomorrow here.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, independent, and Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democrat, are the Salvadoran Government leaders who were greeted with military honors by provisional president and Honduran chief of the armed forces Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

For the first time in many years cadets from the aviation school, the military school and the police school rendered the military honors to leaders of El Salvador in Honduras.

The anthems of the two countries were played and a 21-gun salute was heard at the moment which is considered the beginning of the end of the 11 years of estrangement following a 100-hour war waged between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969.

The Salvadoran rulers did not explain the absence of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Antonio Morales Ehrlich from the historic event taking place between their country and Honduras.

According to the Honduran press, Colonel Majano would be the only one absent, and it had dubbed him "the great absentee."

Aside from Majano's still unofficial dismissal from the Salvadoran junta, Christian Democrat Morales Ehrlich, one of whose sons is a guerrilla member, reportedly might be removed from the junta also.

The Salvadoran Government has not officially confirmed either Majano's or much less Morales Ehrlich's dismissal.

Jose Napoleon Duarte briefly told Honduran newsmen that he was happy to be in Honduras and that two sister peoples had found the path of peace from which they should have never departed.

Anti-Salvadoran Demonstration

PA100038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon antiriot police broke up a demonstration against the presence of three of the five members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta who arrived here today.

Shortly before the police arrived at the capital's plaza, the speakers at the demonstration, organized by the leftist Coordinating for Solidarity with El Salvador, protested against the violence in that country. An effigy of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez was burned, and the police were forced to take action when some 200 demonstrators threatened to march toward the presidencial palace.

The police had to use teargas to disperse the demonstrators who took refuge in the stores and buildings around Tegucigalpa's central plaza. The police have not reported any arrests.

Owners of the stores in the vicinity of Tegucigalpa's central plaza, where the demonstration took place, said there was no shooting.

The coordinating board had previously announced protests against the presence of the Salvadoran governing junta, which was expected to arrive in full. The three members who arrived were Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte and independent Ramon Avalos.

The police remain in the downtown area of Tegucigalpa to prevent new leftist attempts to cause disturbances.

Other Delegations

PA101253 [Editorial Report] Panama City ACAN and Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish on 9 and 10 December report on the arrival of foreign delegations in Honduras to attend the 10 December 1980 exchange of ratification documents of the peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador.

ACAN at 1726 GMT reports that Antonio Jimenez Blanco, president of the Spanish Council of State, arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. He is accompanied by council member Francisco Fernandez Fabregas. The report notes that Spain is the only country outside the Western Hemisphere to be invited by the Honduran Government.

LATIN at 1957 GMT reports that the Costa Rican and Panamanian delegations arrived in Tegucigalpa together on 9 December. The report adds that the Costa Rican delegation is headed by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and it includes his wife, Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, and Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. The report states that the Panamanian delegation is led by President Aristides Royo and it includes Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the general staff of the National Guard, and Jose Ritter, presidential private secretary.

LATIN at 1959 GMT reports that Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. The report adds that the Nicaraguan delegation also includes Emilio Baltodano, junta private secretary; Julio Ramos Arguello, member of the general staff of the Sandinist People's Army, and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras [as received]. ACAN at 2033 GMT reports that Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December with a delegation that is almost exclusively military.

ACAN at 2101 GMT reports that William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is heading the U.S. delegation which arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. The report says that Bowdler is accompanied by Mary Lucy Jaramillo, Robert L. White and Jack Binns.

ACAN at 2115 GMT reports that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December as a special guest to the ratification ceremony.

ACAN at 2300 GMT reports that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December to attend the ratification ceremony, accompanied by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia and Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho.

ACAN at 2305 GMT reports that Jacobo Majluta, vice president of the Dominican Republic; Ludovino Fernandez, Dominican foreign minister; and Adolfo Folle Ramos [as received], Uruguayan foreign minister, arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December aboard a commercial airline flight.

ACAN at 1635 GMT on 10 December reports the arrival of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Upon his arrival in Tegucigalpa, he said that "the democrats of America view with great sympathy and satisfaction the peace treaty signed between Honduras and El Salvador and I consider it an example for the world and a great contribution to peace in Central America."

Decoration Ceremony

PA100407 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 0248 GMT on 10 December begins live coverage of a ceremony to decorate Dr Jose Bustamante y Rivero, the Peruvian negotiator during the peace talks between Honduras and El Salvador. The ceremony is held in the Blue Room of the Honduran presidential palace. In attendance are the foreign ministers of both Honduras and El Salvador as well as President Paz Garcia of Honduras and Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

President Paz Garcia opens the ceremony with a speech beginning at 0248 GMT. In his speech, which is addressed to Dr Bustamante y Rivero, Paz Garcia pays tribute to Dr Bustamante 7 Rivero for his efforts during the mediation process between Honduras and El Salvador. He says that the two nations made the correct choice for a mediator in choosing Bustamante y Rivero and that it was his contribution that brought success to the negotiations. He calls Bustamante y Rivero a great man in Peruvian history. President Paz Garcia says: "I tell you, Your Excellency, that the Honduran people are indeed grateful for your visit and we would like to be more eloquent in telling you how much we love you. This is so because it was due to your proper guidance that 11 years of fog between two Central American nations have been wiped away."

President Paz Garcia then decorates Bustamante y Rivero with the Jose Cecilio del Valle Medal in the order of Great Collar. With this Paz Garcia ends his speech at 0304 GMT. This presentation by Honduras is followed by one made to Dr Bustamante y Rivero by El Salvador with Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena speaking on behalf of the junta. Chavez Mena praises Bustamante y Rivero as Paz Garcia did before him. He praises Bustamante y Rivero for his work as mediator during the peace talks between the two countries. He says: "The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta is honored to award to His Excellency Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero the Jose Matias Delgado National Order in the degree of Grand Cross Silver Plaque for his great personal virtues and for the meritorious service he has paid my country." "This distinguished Peruvian deserves not just the Jose Matias Delgado decoration, but also the gratitude of the Salvadoran Government and people for the great work he did as mediator in making the governments and peoples of El Salvador and Honduras reap the benefit of peace." He proceeds to decorate Bustamante y Rivero and ended his speech at 0318 GMT. Bustamante y Rivero speaks next. He praises the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador for coming to a peace agreement. He then talks about why and how he accepted the job of mediator and then praises peace. He talks about the virtues of peace and says that this treaty is an example for the rest of the world. He then thanks President Paz Garcia and Col Gutierrez for the honors their countries bestowed on him. His speech ends - 0345 GMT.

At 0345 GMT Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena announces that now the Salvadoran Government wants to present Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra with a decoration. The decoration is presented by Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who does not make a speech. Chavez Mena stops speaking at 0348 GMT.

Following this Honduran Foreign Minister Col Elvir Sierra begins speaking at 0350 GMT. He says:

"The renewal of diplomatic relations between our two brother countries is being established under the best auspices and with the most optimistic outlook. We have arrived at the ideal stage of relations between the two nations. This stage is based on peace and harmony--two factors that ennoble men and nations which hope to [words indistinct] in the community of nations.

"Your presence in Honduras honors these auspices and the outlook and I believe that this is a major turning point in history because we have overcome difficult stages in [words indistinct] to reach our aspired goal after intense struggle, hard work and deep concern. It cannot be denied that we have overcome everything that obstructed our path. Good political determination, common sense and a broad-minded attitude were decisive elements of this effort. Today we are proud to see the results of our efforts in the presence of the distinguished dignitaries of Central America and Colombia. We acted with faith and worked with hope and eagerness and put that faith and hope into our tasks, knowing that success was the best compensation for our efforts at peace and harmony.

"We must advocate peace because it unites men, promotes solidarity and [word indistinct] nations.

"The leaders of nations must join in efforts to find adequate solutions to the needs of societies which yearn for justice and a better destiny. I said that this is a time of great pronouncements. It cannot be any other way because we have met here in an act of Latin American brotherhood to celebrate the victory of peace. With the signing of the peace treaty which is now being ratified, Honduras and El Salvador have given the world a [word indistinct] example, proof of mutual generosity and of what reasoning and determination can do when people want peace and ethical principles to prevail between two nations.

"Honduras and El Salvador are now shaking hands and joyfully celebrating their harmony and friendship, taking a step forward into the future to achieve common goals and follow a simple course." His speech ends at 0400 GMT.

Elvir Sierra is immediately followed by President Paz Garcia, who presents an award to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena. Chavez Mena then begins speaking at 0405 GMT. He says:

I feel highly honored with this gesture and with your vivid expressions of appreciation. I am grateful, proud and satisfied to receive this wonderful award which is a recognition of a longstanding aspiration which has been finally realized, namely, peace between El Salvador and Honduras.

"We believe that this peace will bring a ray of hope to the tragedy my country is experiencing, my country which needs to strengthen its system and motivate its programs with a renewed and constant struggle to improve the standard of living of our people. Therefore, it must be coupled with the will to find a peaceful solution to our problems through dialogue and negotiation among all sectors which will permit political agreements of pluralist participation to promote a democratic process of change. Those changes are endorsed by the majority of the Salvadoran people, but in a peaceful fashion because they reject irrational violence. The struggle for fully upholding human rights and for fundamental freedoms in our country is fundamental.

"Nothing can justify attacking human dignity and the rights that are man's individual guarantees. I reject any doctrine that allows the state to subordinate man with the pretext of national security or long-term social objectives through dictatorial transition.

"It is not possible to combine such trends with the struggle to enhance the role of human beings who must have freedom in order to be fully realized. This occurs under democratic rule and de jure rule.

"Human rights must be the very basis of juridical and moral order of our society. Central America is experiencing a crucial time right now. It is marching toward a better future. Our primary struggle is to achieve a united and peaceful nation, a fair and more humane nation, to uproot exploitation of man by man, misery, malnutrition, hunger and violence, which to a large extent is produced by social injustice because there can be no peace without justice and equity. To achieve a lasting and fair peace, it is necessary to end the high level of inequality, the social gaps separating men. It is true that the achievement of a fraternal and united society and the achievement of a participatory and pluralist democracy requires the organization of the existing value system in the sense that an unharnessed combative and exploitative spirit will become a positive attitude for the sake of collective welfare and the recognition of the full scope of man's dignity.

"Honduras has taken important steps toward democracy and its positive influence on political awareness in Central America is obvious. My government greatly appreciates the will and the generous encouragement of the Honduran Government to create new ties of understanding, fraternity and cooperation in Central America. This fraternal soil, so linked to my nation by special historic ties, tradition and culture, reflects its belief in peace, unity and harmony. The general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is an important element of optimism and it instills in us the trust that we will be able to redirect integration on a solid groundwork for the sake of the Central American peoples.

"I want to end by reiterating my faith in Central America with the fond conviction that our nations will overcome their serious problems and will find, in the force of reasons, the route to future unity. Thank you."

The coverage of the ceremony ends after Chavez Mena's speech with the listeners being told that there will be a toast and that then the group will go to the presidential dining room for a banquet. The radio breaks off coverage of the event, however, before the toast is presented.

Treaty Ratification Ceremony

PA102015 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1739 GMT on 10 December begins coverage of the ceremony for the exchange of instruments of ratification of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras. The ceremony is held in the Manuel Bonilla National Theater in Tegucigalpa. The announcer describes the arrival of the visiting dignitaries to the podium. First to arrive are the members of the Salvadoran junta Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte, in that order.

They are followed by Coast Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia and Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta. In turn, they are followed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Alberto Enguren, president of the Peruvian Supreme Court and the representative of Peru, followed by Antonio Jimenez Blanco, president of the Spanish council of state.

At 1746 GMT the announcer continues to announce the arrivals of Jacobo Majluta, vice president of the Dominican Republic; Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez; Argentinian Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela and the deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, Mario Allman. The announcer states that the next to arrive are Mary Lucy Jaramillo, head of the U.S. delegation; Ambassador Vladimir, head of the Brazilian delegation; Pedro Taza Valenzuela, Chilean ambassador to the OAS and head of the Chilean delegation, and Ambassador Juan Alberto Llanes, head of the Paraguayan special mission. Finally, the announcer reports the arrival of treaty negotiator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who is accompanied by the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras.

AT 1800 GMT Msgr Oscar Rodriguez, bishop of Tegucigalpa, says a prayer followed by Honduran President Garcia's speech at 1804 GMT.

The Honduran president's speech ends at 1817 GMT and he is followed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran junta, who begins speaking at 1819 GMT. He ends at 1846 after having received permission to kiss the Honduran flag in a show of affection.

Following Duarte's speech, the exchange ceremony takes place at 1847 GMT between the foreign ministers of the two countries, who sign the exchange documents. The announcer says that Paz Garcia and Gutierrez then embrace.

At 1350 GMT Gutierrez begins speaking for 3 minutes followed by a reading of the text of the documents of ratification by an unidentified speaker. The national anthem of El Salvador is then played, followed by that of Honduras. After the national anthems, the leaders all leave the podium in the same orde" in which they arrived. They are followed by the president of the OAS Permanent Council, the OAS secretary general, the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly, the secretaries of state, the members of the general staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, the members of the diplomatic corps and special guests.

The ceremony ends at 1908 GMT.

Paz Garcia Speech

PA101958 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia at ceremony for exchange of instruments of ratification of the Hondruas-El Salvador peace treaty at the Manuel Bonilla National Theater in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies, the presidents and chiefs of state of friendly brother countries; your Excellencies, the representatives of presidents and chiefs of state; Your Excellency Jos Luis Bustamante y Rivero; Your Excellencies, the honorable heads of diplomatic missions; Your Excellency, the president of the OAS Permament Council; Your Excellency, the secretary general of the OAS; honorable and distinguished special guests; ladies and gentlemen:

To our gratitude for your company, we Hondurans must add our thanks and our highest recognition for the efforts carried out by all the men and governments of the Americas, to help these two nations find the correct path, the only adviseable path, the one which truly leads to stable and dignified solutions. This path is opened not only by the treaty or by international law, but also by sovereign nations' respect for each other and the freely expressed will of peoples and governments in their determination to coexist in freedom and under the shelter of the leafy tree of peace.

Your Excellencies, today closes one phase in the life of Central America and a new path is opened of hope, of harmony, of active and fraternal relations between El Salvador and Honduras, with unlimited implications for the entire Morazanist area in the area of politics, trade, culture, cooperation, mutual respect and those principles on which rest a worthwhile and perpetual peace. These consist of the nonintervention by one state in the internal affairs of others, as well as the necessary importance of another rule: that the people themselves decide their own destiny without foreign intervention of any kind.

We Hondurans conceive of internal and international peace as an indispensable element to permit governments to devote themselves wholly to the solution of the economic and social problems of our respective peoples and for nations to be able to establish ties that make us stronger and face the problems of today's world, a world of concerns, of change, of violent demands and distressing predictions.

With the dark clouds of controversy erased, the sun of international friendship and cooperation will necessarily shine. These are more necessary today than ever, especially between nations that are economically and militarily weak, that have limited resources and that are always subject to being made the victims of powerful interests.

The ceremony which we are celebrating today, as we should, is proof of international cooperation and it serves as an example of what can be achieved by the will of two nations that were born as sisters and want to continue to be sisters throughout future generations.

Ladies and gentlemen: At this solemn and promising moment, let us lift up our hearts and direct our thoughts toward that man who, nailed to the cross, pardoned his enemies and ordered that all nations and all men should preach love and practice peace.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Duarte Speech

PA102246 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte at ceremony for exchange of instruments of ratification of the Honduras-El Salvador peace treaty in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Excerpts] Peace is the most valuable victory for men of good will. The struggle for peace is the most noble and most moral effort, for it reflects the values par excellence of the state and the law--justice, security and the common good.

Peace among nations has an additional connotation: It responds to the gregarious and natural aspiration of humans to form with their neighbors and fellow man, relationships marked by friendship, cooperation and exchange based on rules of coexistence, mutual respect and good faith and supported by the existence of reciprocal and ethically valid interests.

For this reason, peace is the product of human understanding and it originates in the configuration of a collective will. A will no less perceptible because it is abstract. It guides rulers and [words indistinct] produces this result. It is for this reason that peace is greater among peoples than among governments. This is why rulers must gear their people's education toward peace. Thus, the centers for the formation of thought are morally obliged to help so this collective will decides in favor of peace.

Nevertheless, in the final analysis, there is an entire socioeconomic casuality which determines conditions that either favor or restrict the aspirations of the social body. It seemed impossible that the breakdown of peace and of the intense fraternity between El Salvador and Honduras, between two peoples who were closely linked in all areas, including feelings, and who were deeply identified, to the point that it was difficult to tell them apart even by their expressions or accents--it seemed impossible that this could happen. But it did happen, to our shared hurt and grief, as a result of causes and mistakes that history is already judging with the coldness of scientific analysis. But 11 years went by and with them the wounds healed. They (?became) scars and they in turn have been gradually erased with the help of men of good will, to the point that all traces have disappeared. Once again the affection and the ties generated since the early days of our nationality are based on peace.

Because of this common past, viewed from the perspective of centuries, this solemn ceremony of apparent formality for the exchange of the ratification instruments of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras has a very profound significance. It is rooted in the feelings of two peoples who are truly sisters, who wish to be able to communicate, to shake hands warmly and, after breaking down the barriers, to have free transit across the border separating them in order to be able to visit each other, to maintain relations, to exchange affection, art, culture, experiences and business, in a common effort to improve themselves through coexistence and the path toward an (?irreparably) shared destiny, a superior destiny (?based) on justice, freedom and well being.

As of this date, the agreements reached by the negotiators, organized in the form of articles of a treaty, go into effect after fulfilling all the juridical requirements established.

Along with its crises and tensions that have caused so much damage and sorrow, an extraordinary phenomenon has occurred in El Salvador: Intensive popular reaction to violence manifested through (?multiple) appeals for peace. Everyday, editorialists, writers and ordinary citizens express themselves in spontaneously generated mass rallies, making appeals for peace. Likewise there have been dozens of manifestos by all kinds of trade union, social, professional, labor, political, industrial and commercial organizations. In a word, almost all of the nation's organizations have raised their voices in an anguished appeal against the overflow of passions by groups using arms as an instrument to achieve their goals of power.

This social reaction of the people, who want peace and work in order to live better, has become obvious in their rejection of calls for strikes by the radicalized opposition groups. And I think I am right in asserting that the violence sponsored by these groups will not work as a political instrument, because it causes increased levels of rejection by most of the Salvadoran people, who are the ones who will decide the course the nation will follow.

I am an optimistic man because I firmly believe in the capacity and constructive spirit of the men of my country. And my optimism is in the fact that I trust that pacifying intelligence will prevail and that political formulas and not military victories will be the foundations for building peace and, upon that peace, democracy.

There exists an intimate relationship between peace and democracy. Many times, peace, social justice and equity are also linked.

The general peace treaty not only stemmed from a requirement for social order, but also has a deep social meaning in its results and applications.

In effect, this instrument will be aggrandized by the conduct of the peoples who will benefit from its implementation when the flow of human exchange in all its variations begins.

This peace will be a primary factor and will favor domestic economic and social development programs because the effects on the mobilization and improvement of economic systems will make productive activity more dynamic in both countries.

From the beginning, the quest for a solution to the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict became the top priority of the 15 October 1979 movement, in accordance with the proclamation of the armed forces.

Thus, this victory achieved by the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador represents, for the government junta's international policy, the affirmation of the sincerity of our goals and the ability to reach them.

I reaffirm our intention to struggle for El Salvador's domestic peace, with continued work to strengthen the social measures that will break the situation of inequity, injustice and poverty that still prevails in our society.

I also reaffirm our unretractable political objective of struggling relentlessly for the effectiveness of democracy in El Salvador.

It is for this cause that we have endure exile and prisons for so many years. We have confronted dictatorial governments and now we suffer the criticial and radical attack of those who accuse us falsely, of those who cannot or do not want to understand the magnitude of the revolution we have begun and which is consolidated in the measure which our people live it and actualize it by tilling the land, which now is the property of the peasants who were exploited for centuries.

We believe in representative democracy as the best system of government because it is nurtured by the decision of a sovereign people and is converted into action for the people and not just for a handful of privileged sectors. As one of the most mature and serious of our responsibilities, we want to create and (?intensify) our liberty, and with it, we want to defend the liberty of our America. We do not wish to emerge from one dictatorship and fall into another.

We have broken a half century-old empire, but we still are attacked by those who are unhappy with the loss of their privileges and by those who do not understand, in their extremist ideology, all the goodness of democracy.

We must, and we should achieve peace, and in it, install full respect for the civil and political rights of the people so that they may elect their representatives, who will be their rulers, in liberty.

It is to them that we have dedicated our lives and we will continue to do so to the end, with the pride of he who faces tenacious adversaries with courage and conviction and, with the powers of his ideals.

Just as it is senseless for a country to wage war with a neighboring country--with the subsequent immense pain--it is even more absurd to turn the compatriot into a (?mortal) enemy, because he who kills his brother is destroying himself and his society. It is essential to let the world know that fibs, lies and distortions are being propagated in connection with our feelings and actions. It is not true that we are sponsoring violent and repressive actions. Never! On the contrary, day and night, our thoughts and action are aimed at the search for formulas of understanding that manage to bring close together the wills of the men confronting each other in a moral dispute.

We must, with the truth (?inherent in our views), impregnate the [word indistinct] opponents who want to poison the conscience of a people by deceiving and preaching, (?launching) and celebrating violence. We must oppose the adversary who seeks to destroy the country's economy by setting fire to factories and businesses, crops and harvests and by sabotaging the communication s and transport services in order to benefit from the chaos and the poverty in their zeal to impose a political system.

We firmly believe in the principles of American international law, the laws of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for the sovereignty of each state and respect for the magnificent standard of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

We voice our desire to live in peace and to resepct the right of each nation to self-determination and to orientate its destinies toward the political and social systems it freely chooses.

Equally, we believe we should hold to the use of peaceful means to resolve differences.

For our part, we expect that by virtue of these principles and because of international reciprocity, other nations will also abstain from intervening in our internal affairs. This conforms to our appeal to the American states that, in a spirit of deep responsibility and fraternal cooperation, they help us in the procotion of channels of negotiation toward the nation's pacification and development.

This day peace is (?in sight). A happy ending to a long negotiating process in which the international community can affirm that the norms for the peaceful solution of controversies, established by international law, have borne fruit when [word indistinct] a genuine will for pacification.

I ask our brother rulers of America--with that same spirit of mediation--to help us to seek domestic peace for our country.

The role of the secretary general of the OAS, the initiatives of the 13th consultation meeting of foreign ministers and the committee it appointed, as well as the work of the military observers of this organization--all these were very positive factors in the path to peace. They all deserve the testimony of our gratitude.

We have come, with much emotion and joy, to this land of [word indistinct] after 11 years, on a mission of peace. And we feel content and thankful for the enthusiasm and sincerity with which we have been welcomed.

It is expected that this moment will go down in the most glorious pages of our memory.

I wish to say how deeply thankful we are for the expressions of friendship and the frankness of our Honduran brothers. The government of this country has organized this ceremony in a very beautiful and efficient way. We appreciate this. We take to Cuscatlan, not only the instrument of ratification of the general peace treaty and its subsequent [word indistinct], but also a wealth of manifestations of solidarity and of feeling of affection, which we Salvadorans share. Our countries, moving on the path of fraternity, are now on their way to a more promising future, certain that their joint efforts will make the achievement of common goals easier. Tomorrow will be a brighter day in Central America because it has witnessed the emotional reencounter of two nations who love each other and which have promised to live in peace and friendship forever.

Gutierrez Speech

PA102140 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service In Spanish 1850 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Salvadoran government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at El Salvador-Honduras peace treaty ratification ceremony in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Text] Your Excellency, the president of the Republic of Honduras: I have the honor of delivering to your excellency the ratification instrument issued by the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador for the Honduras-El Salvador general peace treaty which was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Lima, Peru on 30 October 1980. By virtue of this exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, from this moment on, peace is formally restored between our nations and our peoples. Likewise, for the same reason, we consider the differences that have temporarily kept our two nations apart to be settled. With the implementation of the general peace treaty on this date, diplomatic and consular relations between the two governments are fully reestablished. Finally, by virtue of this action we confirm our agreement on the delimitation of the border between the two republics in those sections over which there is no controversy. The borders that have been set will be invariable in perpetuity. The spirit of peace and brotherhood that has made the signing of this instrument possible is a true contribution to the sacred cause of rebuilding the Central American fatherland, and responds to the deepest and most heartfelt hopes and aspirations in the united souls [conciencia solidaria] of the Central American people.

We stress our commitment to respect, in good faith, the principle of faithful compliance with the present treaty, fully convinced of its inviolability and perpetuity, which does not allow denunciations. In this fraternal embrace we are symbolically portraying the coming together again of the brother peoples of Honduras and El Salvador. Thank you. [applause]

Ratification Document

PA102256 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Record of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the general peace treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras at the Manuel Bonilla National Theater]

[Text] At the seat of the government of the Republic of Honduras at 1200 on 10 December 1980, in the city of Tegucigalpa, Central District, Honduras, Central America, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena, ministers of foreign relations of Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, acting on behalf and in representation of their respective governments, met for the purpose of exchanging the corresponding instruments of ratification of the general peace treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras signed in the city of Lima, Peru on 30 October 1980. Pursuant to the provisions of article 47 of the treaty, the corresponding exchange was effected.

In witness whereof, they signed the present record in two equally valid originals at the place and on the date indicated above.

For the Republic of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena.

For the Republic of Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PARDON OF 503 PRISONERS

PA110317 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 11 December broadcasts live coverage of a news conference in the government house in Managua, held for the purpose of announcing the pardoning of 503 prisoners. Reported in attendance are Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and Rodrigo Reyes as well as unnamed members of the national human rights commission.

Cordova Rivas begins speaking at 0030. He gives those present a brief discourse on the work of special courts in Nicaragua, saying that the special courts were created because Nicaragua faced a special situation after the 19 July 1979 overthrow of Somoza; the special courts were designed to handle charges against individuals stemming from the days when Somoza ruled. He proceeds to give figures regarding the number of people sentenced and the length of their jail terms. He praises the work of the special courts saying that they have been very impartial and that they have not acted rashly.

He then proceeds to read the decree on the pardons and then assures the people that the list of those pardoned does not include any person convicted of "genocide" or any well-known criminal. The floor is then opened to reporters' questions.

The majority of the questions asked have to do with the pardons and with those being pardoned. They include questions as to whether they are former military men, repeat offenders, what prisons they will be released from, the role of the human rights committee in the pardoning of these people and the number of counterrevolutionary prisoners still in jail. One unidentified reporter says: "I have a question for Dr Cordova Rivas. It is not connected to the topic at hand. The most important event in Central America today was the ceremony you attended in Tegucigalpa representing the government junta. Were you able to talk to the Honduran president about the problems [words indistinct] by counterrevolution? Did you talk to the president, the Honduran foreign secretary or any other official?"

To this question Cordova Rivas replies: "I talked to Honduran President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and we discussed generally how to protect the border better and how to try to avoid clashes, but we always bore in mind how long and irregular the terrain along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua is. Both parties want to try to avoid clashes as much as possible and to try to solve the problem in the friendliest way."

The news conference ends at 1033 GMT.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA CRITICIZES COSTA RICAN MEDIA

PA110237 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] At a press conference at the government house in Managua yesterday afternoon, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said: We are concerned about how, on some occasions, the so-called freedom of the press which exists in Costa Rica is used mainly to deceive the people and to distort the truth.

Ortega Saavedra said that some members of the media in Costa Rica should stick to the truth, because sometimes it is largely up to them to present a true picture of what is happening in Nicaragua. He said that an international campaign is underway to confuse the Latin American people regarding the just, progressive, revolutionary and democratic nature [of the Nicaraguan revolution]. We do not dismiss the possibility, he continued, of imperialist sectors invading Nicaragua with arms, and that is why we are struggling to attain divisionism [divisionismo].

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that the Central American Common Market [CACM] will recover fully without a social and political stability. [as heard] He said that presently the CACM has not even reached the grocery-store level, and that it is going to be difficult to make economic progress.

On another subject, he said it is impossible to fight against the powerful transnationals. Regarding El Salvador's political situation, he said that intervention there would be unwise because it would help to preserve the reactionary sectors. Contrary to the Costa Rican Government, the Nicaraguan Government does not support the Salvadoran junta.

RIGHTS COMMISSION PROTESTS SALVADORAN 'CRIMES'

PA110240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Nicaragua's National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights in Nicaragua has protested the mass crimes committed recently in El Salvador. The commission (?will hold) a news conference tomorrow, International Human Rights Day.

The National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights has protested most strongly the most recent developments in El Salvador.

A document released by this organization denounces the Salvadoran tragedy, which stems from the criminal escalation that this year has resulted in some 10,000 deaths.

The commission also accuses the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta of repeated human rights violations.

Finally, the document condemns the murder last week of four American nuns of the Maryknoll Order. [as heard]

Tomorrow, on International Human Rights Day, the commission will hold a news conference to discuss the topic of respect for those rights in today's Nicaragua, as well as several other topics.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Dr Oscar Cortes Cordero ambassador to Sweden and David McField Richards ambassador to Tanzania. (He is awaiting approval from the Angolan and Zimbabwe Governments as well). Alvaro Chamorro Mora has been appointed alternate permanent representative at the United Nations. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Nov 80 p 5 PA]

DOCTORS' DEPARTURE--Nine internationalist doctors of the Commander Francisco Meza Rojas Brigade are leaving the country after 9 months of work here. The doctors, members of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, donated their medical services to the peasants in the Chontales Mountains. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Dec 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA DISCUSSES ALGERIA VISIT

FL110150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca termed very positive the results of his visit to Algeria as an emissary of the nonaligned countries movement chairman, Fidel Castro. Prior to ending his visit to Algeria, Malmierca told PRENSA LATINA he had satisfactorily fulfilled his program of interviews, which dealt mainly with the assignment entrusted him by the chairman of the nonaligned countries.

Malmierca explained that in his talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia the international situation had been examined and, especially, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to seek an efficient contribution aimed at achieving a political, peaceful, just and honorable solution.

Malmierca announced that Algerian Foregin Minister Ben Yahia has accepted an invitation to visit Cuba in January in 1981. He noted that his meeting with President Bendjedid had sincerely reflected the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity existing between Algeria and Cuba. The Cuban minister also met with Mozambique President Samora Machel, who is on an official visit to Algeria, as well as with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Abraham Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

CDR ANNOUNCES SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF TASKS

FL100028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has issued a declaration in which it reports that the mass organization successfully has fulfilled all tasks and activities in honor of the second PCC congress. The declaration, which was made public at the conclusion of a meeting of the CDR national executive secretariat and provincial CDR coordinators, expresses the jubilation of the country's CDR members for this success.

In announcing its accomplishments to the party, delegates to the second congress and, very especially, beloved Comrade Fidel, the CDR declaration stresses that these gains are the best demonstration of our people's jubilation over the holding of the grand meeting of the Cuban communists.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM HAILS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME

FL051455 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Georgetown, 29 Nov (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham is looking forward to a strengthening of relations between this republic and neighboring Suriname.

In a message to Suriname President Henk Chin A Sen on his country's national day celebrated earlier this week, Mr Burnham said that the two countries shared the "common aspiration of development for the benefit" of their peoples.

Mr Burnham's message, released here by the Foreign Ministry added, "We have combined our efforts to reach this goal at international fora, and, as benefits neighbors, through bilateral programs of cooperation."

"It is my desire and my expectations that the years ahead will see the intensification of this cooperation and the strengthening of the relations between our peoples and countries," Mr Burnham said.

23 MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY ARRESTED

PA051844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Dec (AFP)--A total of 23 members of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) were arrested during the campaign for the 15 December general elections, for possesion of a bomb, it was learned here today.

Cheddi Jagan, PPP leader and former prime minister, spent several hours last night at a police station trying to obtain their freedom, but without success.

Police sources reported that these persons were arrested near a PPP meeting in a car in which the authorities found a bomb, ammunition, various weapons and explosives.

The police added that other incidents occurred last night and 18 km from Georgetown, a group of rioters destroyed a station wagon which belonged to the Working People's Alliance (WPA), which is trying to boycott the elections.

The people of Guyana will vote on 15 December for the president and 65 members of parliament, who will serve 5 years terms.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TO OBSERVE 15 DECEMBER ELECTIONS

FL111257 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Two representatives of the Jamaica Council for Human Rights [JCHR] left the island for Guyana where they will join an international team to observe the 15 December elections. The representatives are the JCHR chairman, Mr Dennis Daly, and the coordinator of the council's secretariat, Miss (Petra Ann Baker).

The team of observers has been invited because of allegations that the government intends to rig the ballots. The head of the international team, Lord Avebury, is already in Guyana but yesterday was refused permission to sit in on a meeting between the elections commission and representatives of the three parties contesting the elections.

President Forbes Burnham has also refused to give the team accreditation and permission to observe the elections.